

# INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

A NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED WEEKLY FOR THE FARMER, MECHANIC, MERCHANT, POLITICIAN, AND THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

PARK & PATTERSON,

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

"He reigns in the hearts of the millions who mingle the sweet with the useful."

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS

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## INDUSTRIAL LUMINARY.

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T E R M S .

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No subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid unless at the option of the proprietor.

## POETRY.

### Parody on Hohenlinden.

In seasons when our funds are low,  
Subscribers are provoking slow,  
And new supplies keep up the flow  
Of bales departing rapidly.

But we shall see a sudden sight,  
When ours pour in from morn to night,  
Commanding every six-pence bright  
To be forked over speedily.

Our bonds and due-bills are arrayed—  
Each seal and signature displayed—  
The holders vow they must be paid,  
With threats of "Law and Chancery,"

Then to despair we're almost driven—  
There's precious little use is living,  
When our last copper's rudely riven  
From hands that held it lovingly.

But larger yet those dues shall grow,  
When interest's added on below,  
Lengthening our chin a foot or so,  
While gazing at them hopelessly.

"Tis so, that scarce have we begun  
To plow for time upon a due,  
Before there comes some other one,  
Demanding pay ferociously.

The prompt darkens. Oh ye brave,  
Who would our very bacon save!  
Waive, patron of all your pretos! waive!  
And pay the printer cheerfully.

Ah! it would yield us pleasure sweet,  
A few delinquents now to meet.  
Asking of a clear receipt,  
For papers taken reg'larly.

### My Philosophy.

Bright things can never die,

Even though they fade;

Beauty and minuteness;

Deathless were made;

What though the summer day

Passes away,

Doubt not the moon's soft ray

Silence the night?

Bright things can never die,

Sayth my philosophy;

Phobus, though he pass,

Leaves the light.

Kind words can never die,

Cherished and blast;

God's word they lie

Stared in the breast.

Like childhood's simple rhymes

Said o'er a thousand times,

Aye, in all years and climes,

Die, and die again.

Kind words can never die,

Sayth my philosophy;

Deep in the soul they lie,

God knows how dear.

Childhood can never die—

Wreaths of the past

Fest on the memory

E'er to the last.

Many a happy thing;

Many a dear friend;

Fond on Time's ceaseless wing,

Fare, far, away;

Childhood can never die,

Sayth my philosophy;

Wreaths of our infancy,

Lies on for aye.

Great fancies never die,

They leave behind

Great and small legacies;

Sized to my mind—

Some happy thought or dream,

Perchance day's earliest beam,

Kissing the gentlest dream,

In the long glade;

Great fancies never die,

Sayth my philosophy;

Bright things can never die,

Even though they fade.

### Delaware Squatter Meeting.

Pursuant to notice a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Kansas Territory, convened at Leavenworth on Saturday the 4th inst., for the purpose of regulating the terms of ownership of claims on the Delaware lands.

Dr. Charles Lieb was called to the Chair, and Robert Riddle was appointed Secretary.

On motion, A. Macaulay, B. H. Trowbridge, J. Clark, Dr. Fackler, A. Payne, and Col. Richardson were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

In the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Judge Fenniken, J. M. Alexander, Esq., Col. Hutter and C. Andrews Esq.

The committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, the welfare of Kansas Terri-

tory requires the immediate settlement of the lands ceded to the United States by the Delaware Indians, and that the claimants of said lands should become actual residents of said Territory and occupants in good faith of the respective claims made by them; and where the best portions of said lands are claimed by individuals, thereby preventing others of the privilege of using certain settlements, and retarding the progress of the Territory, debarring the citizens thereof of the aid and society that they would otherwise enjoy, preventing production and improvement, imposing upon the pioneer settlers all the hardship of frontier life, while such non-residents are enjoying the advantages and comforts of civilized life in the states and their claims enhancing in value from the invasion and labor of the actual residents.

Resolved, That we recognize as valid such an occupancy as the residence of the claimant or of some person or persons residing on the same as his tenant or by his proxy.

Resolved, That after the expiration of twenty-five days from this date all lands within the Delaware purchase and within the boundaries hereinafter described, except those held above mentioned shall be subject to sale by any person who may be entitled to a full pre-emption under the United States laws.

Resolved, That no claim shall contain more than 160 acres of land and that the same shall be selected in bodies according to the United States laws regulating pre-emption.

Resolved, That for accomplishing these ends, an association be organized to be known as the Delaware Squatter Association, and that the jurisdiction of the same shall be coextensive with the Territory ceded to the United States by the Delaware Indians.

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of this association and report the same to an adjourned meeting, at such time as may be appointed.

And, whereas in the opinion of this meeting the early organization of this Territorial Government is of vital importance to us, and the consumption most devoutly to be wished.

And as no proclamation has yet been made by the Governor of Kansas Territory, either ordering a census to be taken or commanding an election, and the probability now is, that should an election take place by virtue of such proclamation, it must necessarily be delayed by a full winter. And, where as there exists great interest in which the settlers of Kansas Territory are vitally interested, which require Executive Co-operation, and the early organization of the same, the session of Congress is near at hand, therefore,

The Commissioners appointed to conclude a treaty at La Pointe, after having ascertained the Indians from the different parts of the Chippewas of Lake Superior and Lake Superior herself reluctantly relinquished to the Chippewas of the Mississippi all their interest in and claim to the lands heretofore owned by them in common lying west of the above boundary line.

Article 8th provides as follows: It is agreed between the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Chippewas of the Mississippi that the former shall be entitled to two-thirds and the latter to one-third of all the territory to be derived from former treaties existing prior to the 1847.

The above provisions are the only ones in the treaty above referred to in any manner affecting the Chippewas of the Mississippi.

The reservation mentioned above is about half the area of the State of New York, and embraces all the valuable pine region of Minnesota that is so much sought for by the immense emigration that is now crowding into that Territory.

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Resolved, That our interests further require that we should be represented in the next session of Congress by a legally accredited delegate and that we most respectfully suggest to his Excellency Gov. Reeder, the propriety of his early and speedy action in the matter, such will be consistent with his duties and the public good.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be respectfully forwarded to his Excellency, together with our expressions of confidence and esteem.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee under the 5th resolution to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of this association, viz. J. M. Alexander, A. Payne, Dr. Fackler, M. Clark, J. Clark, who on motion, instructed to prepare and report the same to a meeting to be held at Leavenworth on Saturday, 11th inst.

Kansas Herald, Weston, St. Joseph and Parkville papers were requested to publish these proceedings.

On motion, The meeting adjourned to convene on Saturday 11th inst., at Leavenworth.

CHARLES LIEB, Chairman.

ROBERT RIDDLE, Secy.

Important Indian Treaty.

The Indian Agents and commissioners on the part of the United States, Messrs. H. C. Gilbert and D. B. Hinman, were present at La Pointe on the 30th September, by which all that extensive territory bordering on the west shore of the Lake, and between the British possessions and Wisconsin and Minnesota and westward to the Mississippi, is ceded to the United States.

We learn that the Chippewas were well represented from all the northern bands, and that there was much unanimity among them on the subject of disposing of this vast and ancient heritage, that now for the first time is bargained away to the white man.

The Chippewas have made two or three reservations of agricultural districts in their interior, which have been stipulated to and considerable money yearly in remunerating and civilizing them by means of schools and agricultural pursuits.

There are many entitled to no interest in the benefits of this treaty now scattered about the Lake Superior country, and it is thought that they will be induced to settle on these reservations and share in the advantages of this new arrangement; and we trust that all of this nation will be permanently benefited by this treaty.

The territory treated for, and only lacking the assent of our Government to become the public property of the United States, em-

braces a region of about seven million acres, including extensive mineral districts in Wisconsin and Minnesota. There is one mineral range of over one hundred and fifty miles in length, bordering on Lake Superior, extending from Pigeon river on the north to the St. Louis river on the south.

This is to be the copper and explorers are already among them, seeking their fortunes, and we do not suppose it to be long before they find new mines and new towns in this region, which, up to this date, is an unbroken wilderness. This treaty will result in a great many advantages to the Lake Superior country, generally, and will stimulate enterprise and create a large amount of commercial business in that direction. The prospects for the new State of Superior are very bright.

The following are the boundary lines between the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Chippewas of the Mississippi, as agreed to at La Pointe, State of Wisconsin, September 30th, 1854:

Art. 1. The Chippewas of Lake Superior hereby cede to the United States all the lands herefore owned by them in common with the Chippewas of the Mississippi lying east of the following boundary line, viz: Beginning at a point where the east branch of Snake river crosses the southern boundary line of the Chippewas of the Mississippi, thence up the said branch to its source, thence northward in a straight line to the mouth of East Savanna river; thence up the St. Louis to the East Swan river to its source; thence in a straight line to the most westerly head of Vermillion river; and thence down Vermillion river to its mouth; thence in a direct line to Case Lake; thence down the Mississippi to the lands ceded by treaty of 1847.

The Chippewas of the Mississippi hereby cede to the United States all the lands herefore owned by them in common with the Chippewas of Lake Superior, hereby relinquishing to the Chippewas of the Mississippi all their interest in and claim to the lands heretofore owned by them in common lying west of the above boundary line.

Article 8th provides as follows: It is agreed between the Chippewas of Lake Superior and the Chippewas of the Mississippi that the former shall be entitled to two-thirds and the latter to one-third of all the territory to be derived from former treaties existing prior to the 1847.

The above provisions are the only ones in the treaty above referred to in any manner affecting the Chippewas of the Mississippi.

The reservation mentioned above is about half the area of the State of New York, and embraces all the valuable pine region of Minnesota that is so much sought for by the immense emigration that is now crowding into that Territory.

Resolved, That our interests further require that we should be represented in the next session of Congress by a legally accredited delegate and that we most respectfully suggest to his Excellency Gov. Reeder, the propriety of his early and speedy action in the matter, such will be consistent with his duties and the public good.

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America. This is the first American State paper in England.

On Friday, September 7th, 1855, Melendro founded St. Austin, the oldest settlement in the United States by more than ten years.

On Friday, November 10th, 1820, the May Flower, with the Pilgrims made the harbor of Provincetown; and on the same day they signed the August compact of the Constitution of the United States.

On Friday, December 22d, the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, February 22d, George Washington, the father of his country, was born.

On Friday, June 17th, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

On Friday, October 7th, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had the most important influence on the outcome of the American Revolution.

On Friday, July 2d, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed.

On Friday, October 19th, 1781, the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

On Friday, October 26th, 1783, the American Revolution was ended by the signing of the Treaty of Paris.

On Friday, December 25th, 1787, the Constitution of the United States was signed.

On Friday, January 1st, 1790, the first session of Congress opened.

On Friday, January 1st, 1801, George Washington became the first President of the United States.

On Friday, January 1st, 1809, Thomas Jefferson became the third President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1829, John Quincy Adams became the fourth President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1841, William H. Harrison became the fifth President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1853, Franklin Pierce became the sixth President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1865, Abraham Lincoln became the seventh President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1869, Ulysses S. Grant became the eighth President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1877, Rutherford B. Hayes became the ninth President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1885, Grover Cleveland became the tenth President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1893, Benjamin Harrison became the eleventh President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1901, William McKinley became the twelfth President.

On Friday, January 1st, 1909, William Howard Taft became the thirteenth President.





